

The Building in Oct 2001





A tour of Cambridge

Derek McAuley
Deputy Director
MSR, Cambridge



A tour of Cambridge

Derek McAuley
Deputy Director
MSR Cambridge



Cambridge Lab Overview

- Lab established in June, 1997
- Pan-European
 - microfrog has 11 members!
 - 12 nationalities
- Now at 50 researchers
- Close collaboration with Cambridge University
 - Computer Lab for language, security and systems
 - Engineering for machine learning and vision
 - Stats Lab for networking



MSR / CU interactions

- Joint projects
- Co-supervision of PhD students
- Several lecture courses given
- Drink in the same pub
- Open seminars



A typical month

25-Jan-00	Tom Eisk	Boolean Programs: A Model and Process for Software	EXT
26-Jan-00	Rick Finkel	The Future - It isn't what it used to be.	INT
27-Jan-00	Peter Dussel	The ScalaServer project: Designing scalable, high-	EXT
28-Jan-00	Steve Mar	Operating System Support for High-Performance Server	EXT
28-Jan-00	Alex Smola	MLP Sparse Greedy Methods for Learning	EXT
29-Jan-00	Hugo Zaragoza	A Dynamic Probability Model from Complex Information...	EXT
13-Jan-00	Thomas Aars	Extending the applications of public-key certificates	EXT
19-Jan-00	Andi Puder	MICO: an Open Source CORBA Implementation	EXT
20-Jan-00	Brendan Frey	MLP Learning mixtures of smooth, nonuniform deformation	EXT
21-Jan-00	Mauro Patta	Testing Object Oriented Software	EXT
24-Jan-00	Patrick Demard	The COM+ EE Garbage Collector	INT
30-Jan-00	Adrian Fering	Efficient authentication and signing of multimedia streams	EXT



Our subjects

- Computer Security
- Information Retrieval And Analysis
- Machine Learning and Perception
- Networking
- Systems and Performance
- Programming Principles and Tools



Security

- Theory and language for security and mobility
- Security support for product
- http-SIM
 - Implementation of http server on WfSC
 - "Access enabling wallets on user controlled devices"



Computational Number Theory

- GIMPS (Great Internet Mersenne Prime Search)
 - Mersenne numbers $M_p = 2^p - 1$
 - 1999 result $M_{43112609}$ is prime
 - Why? Because it's there....
- CABAL (~20 members include MSR (IBM), ONI, Citibank, Sun, INRIA...)
 - Last year broke RSA-155 challenge
 - Why? Because 512 bit RSA keys protect the global financial systems....
 - Seeking parallelization of linear algebra



"Traditional" machine learning

- The usual suspects:
 - Speech
 - Handwriting
 - Image content
 - Textual semantics
 - ...



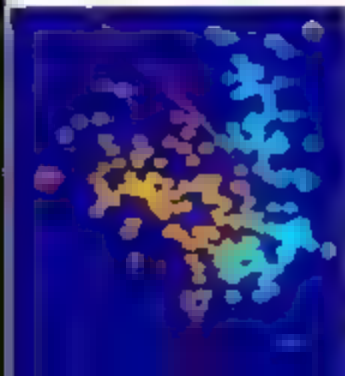
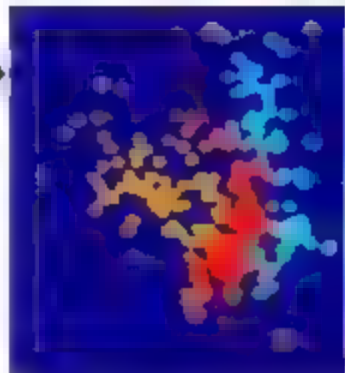
"Relevance Vector Machine"

- Provides high recognition accuracy
- Key feature: very compact
 - runs very quickly
 - requires minimal memory storage
- e.g. handwriting in a PDA .



RVM Illustration

The task of the RVM is to learn the underlying structure of the data and to use this structure to predict the output of the model.



The RVM is a probabilistic model that can be used to predict the output of the model. It is a generalization of the linear model, and it can be used to model non-linear relationships between the variables.



LiveSpline Project

1 and paste





LiveSpline Project

Text and paste





LiveWire v. LiveSpline

- Pixel contour
- Background leakage
- Aliasing

V.

- Curve as contour (in future learn priors)
- Subpixel edge detection
- Fix alpha computation



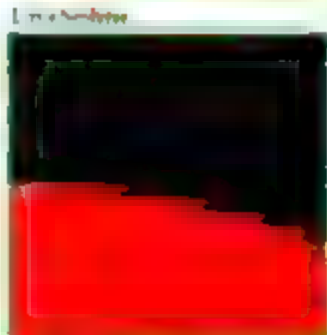
LiveSpline



separated image



live data



live data

New MSR building

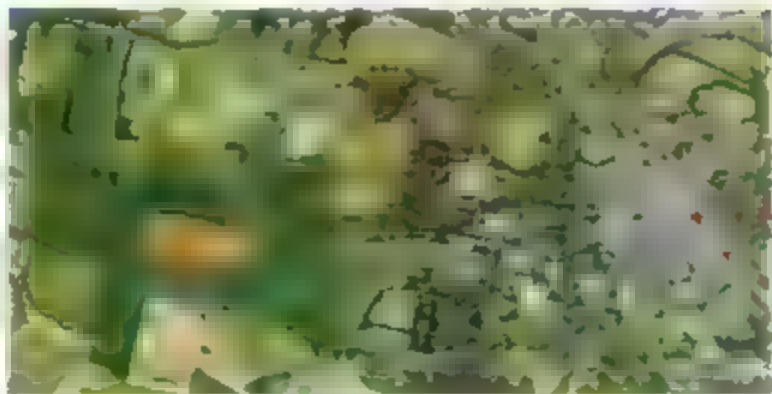


- Ground-breaking on **11th July 2000.**
- Completion next year.
- We want to reconstruct a **3D Virtual model** of the building while it is being constructed.

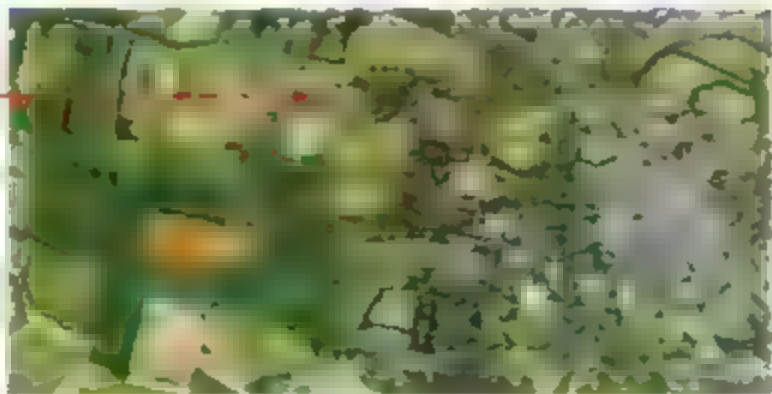
Cambridge from the air



Cambridge from the air



Cambridge from the air



Cambridge from the air



The Building in Oct 2001



Cambridge from the air





Virtual MSRC project

Cameras looking at a corner of the building



- Three cameras are being installed next to the building site.
- Process image with Computer Vision tools.
- Construct 3D model and put on the web.

Today: There's a crane



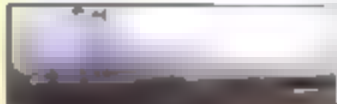
Image from 09-Aug-2000

- Developing the necessary **tools** and **software**
- Testing of example **buildings**
- **Validation of the results** of **the simulation**

West
Cambridge

EDINBURGH
27 CAMBRIDGE

Programs



Wednesday



An example building

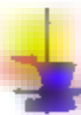


The three input images



Images of the reconstructed 3D model





Future Work

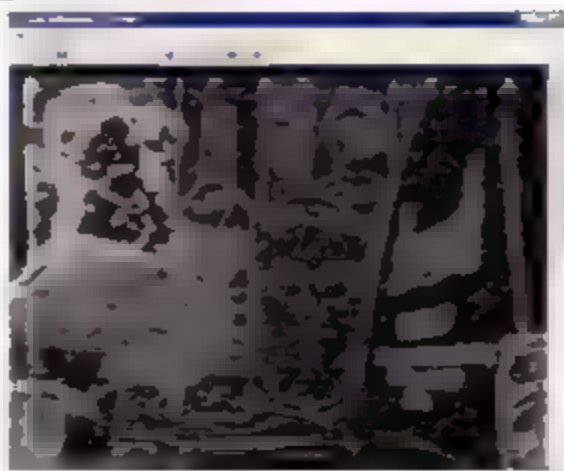
Improving the reconstruction results and reducing artifacts by:

- better matching of features across views;
- improving the reconstruction of edges;
- better occlusion reasoning;
- plane fitting to planar walls.

HocusFocus



HocusFocus index



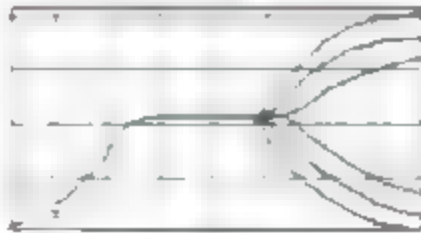
HocusFocus Result



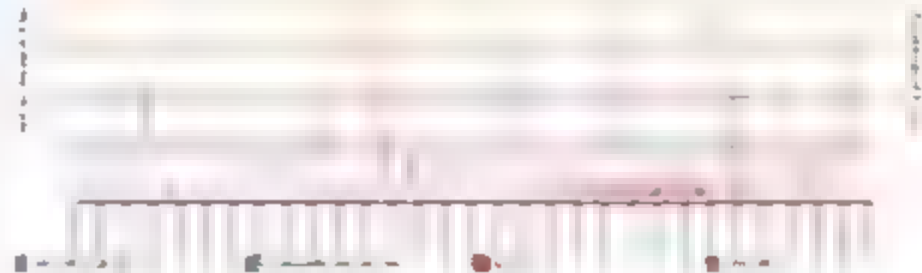
Hardware fails

- a philosophical problem since 1328

- it's not just bad engineering



Networks drop packets



- Cambridge MSR / London link

Networks drop packets

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

- Cambridge MSR / London link



Consider a well known game...



- A board of 41 squares
- Moves based on the roll of two dice
- Some rules.



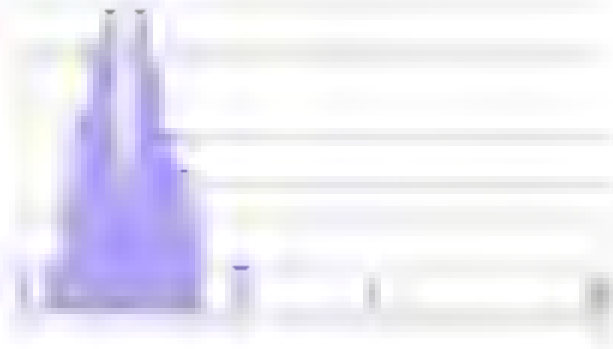
Learn by Observation

- We watch some games and learn
- The probability of being on a particular square:



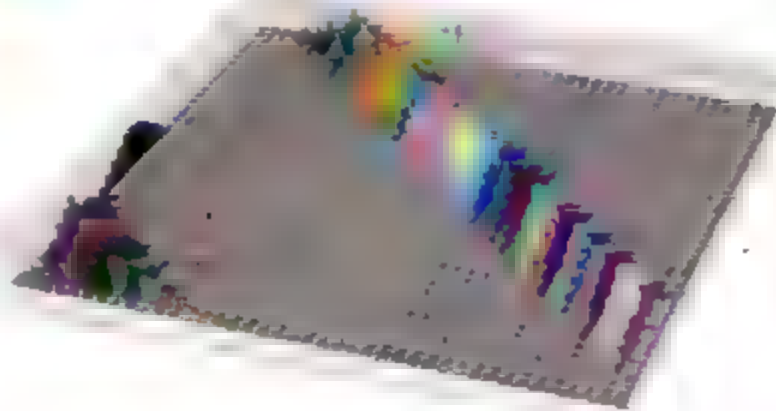


Learning more...



- Starting from square 1 – where do we land?

Our Markov Matrix

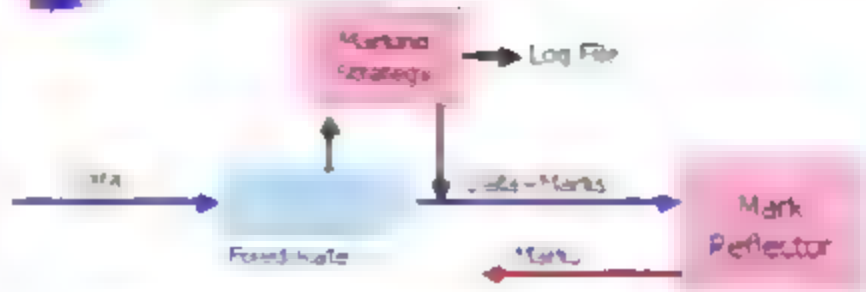




Why learning

- Our example had rules, but maybe:
 - we don't know the rules
 - we can't work out the rules
 - There are too many rules
- Examples:
 - Internet Router configurations
 - system log files

ECN



- ECN - Explicit Congestion Notification
- Data is marked according to some strategy
 - Current RFC currently uses RED algorithm



Congestion pricing

- Economic base strategy
- Original proposal for 1 bit marks
- Current work using 8 bit marks
 - Marks range from 128 to 255
 - Zero marks at capacity - headroom
 - Headroom adjusted by:
 - Queue length
 - History
 - WTP is per packet target mark value

100 PAGES OFFERED
 FREE AND RENTALS
 AVAILABLE FROM
 READER SERVICE



Time's



Online measurement

- Large deviations
 - Interested in tails of distribution
 - Traffic unknown, multiple samples
 - Measure
- SVM
 - Synchronization and periodic effects
 - Try to predict behaviours
- Stability and closed loop effects?



FCOM+

- Validator and Verifier for IL Assembly Code
- Modelling the COM+ Runtime Verification and Execution algorithms
- Testing both the COM+ Runtime C++ Verifier and our own including coverage information
- Specifying and Verifying type soundness for the model



C# generics

- High-level design work
- Detailed specs
- A new C# compiler
- Changes to the runtime (and IL)
- Accepted for v 2 (nearly got into v 1)

http://jamwac/Extended_2_Generics/index.htm



A comment

"I'm not sure if I should add generics to the language"

also hope they talk to someone who's heard of ML or Haskell before they add generics to the language

- ML compiler for .NET
- Haskell compiler for .NET



A comment

```
-- I hope the Haskell community
```

```
also hope they talk to someone who's heard of ML or  
Haskell before they add generics to the language
```

- ML compiler for .NET
- Haskell compiler for .NET



What happens if ...

Financial engineering

Programming
language design and
implementation





You have a language problem

...and you have a language problem

...and you have a language problem





American options

```
handoff = Date -> Date -> Date -> Price -> Price -> "expire"  
handoff t1 t2 t3 a price  
= after 1 anytime strike a1 shares -> 2000 shares  
-> 0  
shares = price t1 * 1000000 and  
price = price t2 * 1000000
```

Extensible
library

Combinators



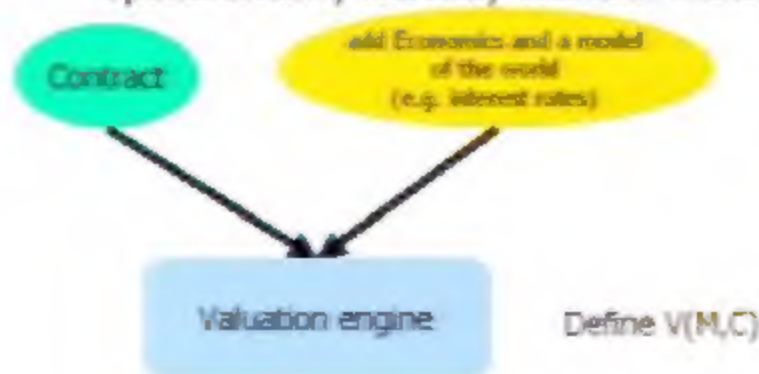
So what....


```
give      1) Contract -> Contract
or        2) Contract -> Contract -> Contract
and       3) Contract -> Contract -> Contract
true      1) Contract -> Contract
anytime   1) Contract -> Contract
and some more besides...
```

- Choice of combinators driven by
 - Economy (as few as possible)
 - Expressiveness (can describe many contracts)
 - Efficiency (maps cleanly onto e.g. valuation engine)

Valuation

- Once we have a precise contract specification, we may want to value it





...big win

$V(M,C)$ is compositional

Add value trees
point-wise

$V(M, c1 \text{ and } c2) = V(M, c1) + V(M, c2)$

$V(M, c1 \text{ or } c2) = \max(V(M, c1), V(M, c2))$

$V(M, \text{give } c) = -V(M, c)$

$V(M, \text{anytime } c) = \text{snell}(V(M, c))$

$V(M, \text{get } t \text{ } c) = \text{discount}(V(M, c)[t])$

...etc...





And finally

- <http://msrweb>
- <http://camweb/fridaytalk/>